

Functional analysis
List 1

Ex 1. Check that spaces of *p*-summable sequences

$$l_p = \{x = (x(1), x(2), \dots) : \|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |x(k)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty\}, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty,$$

are normed linear spaces (with $\|\cdot\|_p$ as a norm). Prove that the space of *bounded sequences*

$$l_\infty = \{x = (x(1), x(2), \dots) : \|x\|_\infty = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x(k)| < \infty\},$$

the space of *convergent sequences*

$$c = \{x = (x(1), x(2), \dots) : \exists g \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x(k) = g\},$$

and the space of *sequences convergent to zero*

$$c_0 = \{x = (x(1), x(2), \dots) : \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x(k) = 0\}$$

are normed linear spaces with $\|x\|_\infty = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x(k)|$ as a norm.

Ex 2. Prove that the spaces l_p , l_∞ , c and c_0 are Banach spaces.

Ex 3. Show the inclusions

$$l_1 \subset \dots \subset l_p \subset \dots \subset l_q \subset \dots \subset c_0 \subset c \subset l_\infty, \quad 1 < p < q < \infty$$

and check that none of them may be replaced by equality.

Ex 4. Check, whether a sequence x_n of elements of X converges to an element a .

N	X	x_n	a
1.	l_1	$(\underbrace{\sin \frac{1}{2^n}, \sin \frac{1}{2^n}, \dots, \sin \frac{1}{2^n}}_n, 0, \dots)$	$(0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$
2.	l_3	$(\underbrace{\frac{n^2}{2^n}, \frac{n^2}{2^n}, \dots, \frac{n^2}{2^n}}_n, 0, \dots)$	$(1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$
3.	c	$(\underbrace{((\frac{4n+1}{4n+3})^n, (\frac{4n+1}{4n+3})^n, \dots, (\frac{4n+1}{4n+3})^n)}_n, 0, \dots)$	$(e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \dots)$
4.	$l_{\frac{8}{5}}$	$(\underbrace{(\frac{\cos \frac{1}{n}}{n}, \frac{\cos \frac{1}{n}}{n}, \dots, \frac{\cos \frac{1}{n}}{n})}_n, 0, \dots)$	$(0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$
5.	l_∞	$(0, \frac{7}{8}, \dots, \frac{n^3-1}{n^3}, 0, 0, \dots)$	$(0, \frac{7}{8}, \dots, \frac{k^3-1}{k^3}, \frac{(k+1)^3-1}{(k+1)^3}, \dots)$
6.	l_2	$(\underbrace{(\frac{1}{n^2}, \frac{1}{n^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{n^2})}_n, n, 0, \dots)$	$(0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$

Ex 5. Show that if a sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in the space l_p , $p \in [1, \infty]$, is convergent to an element a then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n(k) = a(k)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Ex 6. Examine convergence of a sequence x_n in a space X .

N	X	x_n	N	X	x_n
1.	l_∞	$(\underbrace{tg(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n, tg(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n, \dots, tg(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}_n, 0, 0, \dots)$	6.	$l_{\frac{5}{2}}$	$((\frac{n+1}{n})^n, (\frac{n+2}{n})^n, \dots, (\frac{n+(n-1)}{n})^n, 0, 0, \dots)$
2.	l_3	$(\underbrace{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})}_n, 1, 0, \dots)$	7.	c	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{5}, \dots, \frac{n^2}{n^2+1}, 0, 0, \dots)$
3.	l_2	$(\underbrace{(\sin \frac{1}{n}, \sin \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \sin \frac{1}{n})}_n, 0, 0, \dots)$	8.	l_1	$(\underbrace{(\frac{\sin 3^n}{n^2}, \frac{\sin 3^n}{n^2}, \dots, \frac{\sin 3^n}{n^2})}_n, 0, 0, \dots)$
4.	c_0	$(tg(\frac{1}{n}), tg(\frac{1}{n^2}), \dots, tg(\frac{1}{n^k}), tg(\frac{1}{n^{k+1}}), \dots)$	9.	l_∞	$(1, \sqrt[2]{2}, \sqrt[3]{3}, \dots, \sqrt[n]{n}, 0, 0, \dots)$
5.	l_2	$(\underbrace{(0, \dots, 0)}_n, \underbrace{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})}_n, 0, 0, \dots)$	10.	$l_{\sqrt{5}}$	$(\underbrace{(\sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \dots, \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})}_n, 0, \dots)$

Ex 7. Check whether a given subset M of l_p is open, closed or bounded.

N	p	M	N	p	M
1.	1	$\{x : x(k) \leq \frac{1}{k}\}$	3.	∞	$\{x : \exists_n \forall_{k > n} x(k) = 0\}$
2.	2	$\{x : x(k) > 0\}$	4.	1	$\{x : \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x(k) ^2 < 1\}$